OPINION IN LONDON.

TIMES SAYS SPAIN DOES NOT KNOW WHAT SHE IS DOING.

GREAT DISADVANTAGE

SAYS AMERICA WILL FIGHT IN AN-GLO-SAXON FASHION.

Daily Graphic Contrasts Congress and the Cortes to the Discredit of Congress-Morning Post Foresces a New American Policy.

London, April 21 .- The Times says editerally this morning:

"At the opening of the cortes, the wildest enthusiasm prevalled, and the American ultimatum may almost be said to have been answered by anticipation. The queen regent's speech, couched in dignified and even touching language, breathes an unalterable determination to fight to the death for the honor and dignity of Spain. Though the Spanish people are unanimous for war, and, in fact, cannot be induced to listen for a moment to any practicable expedient for averting it, there are few signs that they have any adequate comprehension of what they undertake with a light heart

"The Spanish preparations, so far as they can be judged at this distance, are by no means advanced to the condition which alone can give value to popular enthusiaem. The Spanish fleet is thousands of miles away from the scene of action, and can arrive in Cuban waters only after the first moves have been made by the United States. Unless Spain keeps command of the sea to such an extent as to be able to land provisions and munitions of war at Havana, the game is lost, so far as Cuba is concerned.

the exact nature of which the Spaniards may vary to some extent by vigorous initlative-it does not seem that they enter upon it with such financial resources as patriots might desire. It is by hard facts | man. such as these and not by enthusiasm, however keen, or courage, however high, that they will find the issue determined. They may be sure the United States will enter the struggle with that pertinacious energy which is one of the standing evidences of that community of blood, origin and temper so frequently referred to yes terday at the mansion house by the Amer

"As the Americans have been stirred up to interference by feelings which have again and again prompted serious action by Great Britain and with which Englishspeaking people sympathize, so will they carry on the contest in the Anglo-Saxon manner. They will probably make some nistakes, as we almost invariably do, but with them, as with ourselves, mistakes on v serve to increase the dogged tenacity of purpose which knows how to convert mistakes themselves into stepping-stones to success. Whether the struggle be brief or protracted, there can be as little doubt of the result as of the direction in which lie the sympathy and hopes of the English

The Westminster Gazette says: "Owing to the manner in which the ultimatum is presented, Spain could not consent to it without committing suicide as a nation."

The St. James Gazette says: "Our sympathy with America does not blind us to the fact that in congress the least respectable political elements have worked together in the time of crisis to the disgust of most of the outsiders whose opinion is

worth having. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "For Presfor the sorely tried lady, the queen regent, all of whom have labored vainly for peace, there will be universal sympathy."

The Daily Graphic says: "Apart from the merits of the controversy between the two countries, one cannot but recognize the dignity and courage with which the Spanish people comports itself in the hour of crisis. The American congress might well take a lesson from the cortes, while seeking to teach one to the Cuban administration. It is a deplorable fact that the claims of humanity are powerless to silence for a whole day the voice of fac tional Washington. While at Madrid, notwithstanding the acerbity of party divisions, there is no whisper of dissension in the face of national danger."

The Standard says: "We cannot doubt that the enthusiastic cheers which broke out at the end of the queen regent's speech truly represent Spanish feeling. But the ultimate issue is hardly open to question. nor can there be any doubt that in the end It will be for the good of Cuba that sae dition and ready to move to the front at should be delivered from Spanish domination. There have been few greater failures in history than the attempt of Spain to lieves that the men will be under march-maintain order and civilized government ing orders within a week. Several offers in that great West Indian island. For some considerable time, however, the struggle may be a severe one."

The Morning Post says: "The Spaniards will not accept humiliation and therefore there will be war, for which the certes will not delay to vote the necessary supplies. That the United States were justified in exerting their influence in favor of the pacification of Cuba can hardly be denied, but that after concessions made by Spain there is any serious ground to justify war will scarcely be asserted on this side of the Atlantic

"The United States has undertaken an aggressive war which is probably the first step in a course of aggressive policy of which the end cannot be foreseen. The ultimatum has been framed with a view to making a favorable answer impossible. From the existing distribution of the Spansh squadron it is evident that unless within the next three days the Spanish squadron leaves Cadix, a commencement of hor-tilities on Sunday will give the Americans ast a clear fortnight of undoubted superiority in Cuban waters. Everything in bu depends upon the command of the aval battle is extremely improbable for it would imply that the power undertak-ing it had failed to grasp the nature of the

objective in a naval war,"

The Baily News says: "The Spanish roy al speech presents a version of history that cannot be adopted by impartial minds. The allegation that the United States interfered feared that home rule might succeed and put an end to the civil war is preposterous. It is all very well to talk of fillibustering expeditions, but these are not spontaneous nor in any large sense Americans. Nor are Spanish ministers wise in attributing the policy of congress to a part

only of the American people. Senument must not blind them to the fact that in this struggle for human freedom the United States have the right on their side. As for the prospects, the Spaniards would undoubtedly make a bad beagainst vessels convoying supplies to their

own fellow subjects a Daily Mail says: "When one reads the stirring words of he queen regent and notes the fine en-

tkusiasm of her subjects one may feel more than a passing regret that such a quixotle temper should be wasted on a cause so hopeless and so unworthy a great nation. Spain will fall from among the peoples of the earth unhonored if not unwept. America may have a hard and cost-

ly task, but the cleansing of Cuba is a

A CLASH AT KEY WEST.

Presence of Colored Troops Causes an Inpleasant Ending of a

Demonstration. Key West, Fla., April 20.-The Cubar population literally went wild to-night. having apparently reserved its enthusiasm for an imposing demonstration. The pro-cession marched through the principal streets of the town, led by a brass band, which took particular care to play only American national airs. The marchers

policeman asked him to put the weapon away. According to the story of the police sergeant, Williams refused and challenged the policeman to compel him. The police-man drew his weapon, but the weapon

Meanwhile the soldier blazed away. He was overpowered before anyone was hurt. During the struggle to overcome the negro, several white men struck him in the Williams was locked up at the city hall. The police say Colonel Daggett had issued an order forbidding the troops to

carry side arms. The streets were well filled at the time and it was fortunate that no one was killed. The escapade has raised feeling to a high

pitch and further trouble is feared. Twen-ty minutes after Williams' arrest, twentyfive soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, fully armed with rifles and fixed bayonets. surrounded the house of Sheriff Knight and "As for the conduct of the war in general | demanded that he release the prisoner. The sheriff was alone and ill. The negro troops gave him five minutes to comply with their iemand and he decided that discretion was the better part of valor and gave up his

Colonel Daggett, when the latter feature of the affair was brought to his attention, said he would investigate it thoroughly, and, if the report were true, would discipline every man severely.

RAW RECRUITS ARE DRILLED. New Members of the Third Regiment Put Through the Manual

of Arms. recruits took possession of the Third regiment armory last night. They were scattered about in squads on every part of the floor undergoing instructions by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment. Captain Griffith had his new company out for drill and gave the men an hour's practice. The twenty-two men who were enlisted in the downtown recruiting station in the afternoon began the work of mastering military movements under the guidance of the non-commissioned officers of Company D, which had its regular weekly drill early in the evening. While the awkward squads were being marched and countermarched across the floor a school for the non-commissioned officers of Battery B was held in the company's nead-

New recruits were added to nearly every ompany in the regiment last night. Company C took in John Schulze, Hornes Bert Smoot, Edward C. Reinholdt, Gus Otto, John R. Andrews, Frank A. Hempler, Carl G. Catley, B. J. Talbot, R. H. Fulton, S. P. Peacock, F. M. Tears, Albert D. Munkers, Ernest Zeed and A. Basham.

Company K added the following to its muster roll: Joseph H. Hocker, John A. Anderson, Charles E. Palmer, Benjamin Jenkins, Charles A. Deal, Benjamin C. Ruffner, Edward Kingman and William M. Guyett, Company D enlisted V E Lamb A. E. Wilber, W. J. Gibson, George Sagerty, W. F. Weilson, F. C. Neiberger, S. E. Me Kenny, L. F. Certer, Henry B. Lappe, W. C. Howry, W. E. Clark, Harry P. Stratton, Richard M. Baker, William Levin and Walter N. Dunn. Company I added six men to its membership and Battery B in-

creased its strength by eight men. Veteran Sompany A enlisted the following yesterday, all of whom served in the Union army during the war: Charles D. Ball, Lemuel Shock, James A. Spencer, George E. Lemon, John C. Appleton, Adam P. Troup, F. F. Skinner. A meeting of the company was held at headquarters, Thirteenth street and Grand avenue, last night during which the affairs of the organization were thoroughly discussed. When the me t ing was ended Captain Taylor said that the company was in excellent military conan hour's notice. Colonel Gross, of the Third regiment, be-

have been received by him from young women of this city who are anxious to a company the regiment as nurses, colonel has received a telegram from Vice President L. A. Cerf, of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which he is the agent in this city, stating that in the event of his being called to war his position will be held open for him.

QUEEN REGENT TO THE POPE. Expresses Her Gratitude to His Holiness for the Latter's Efforts Toward Peace.

ent of the Dally Mail, telegraphing

Wednesday, says: "The following are the terms of a letter the pope received to-day from the queen regent of Spain. After dwelling on the exceedingly critical character of the citua-

tion, her majesty says: "I thank your holiness in my own name and that of the entire nation for your efforts in favor of peace, and I am all the more eager to make this expression of sea. An attack on the coast towns before gratitude at this critical moment, when human passion and greed have gained the upper hand of the noble purposes of the vicar of Christ. If Providence has decreed to expose Spain to new trials, Spain is preparing with faith and tranquil conscience, aware that her sons will know how to die for her honor."

"The letter concludes with a request from her majesty that she may be fortified by the prayers of the pontiff. "Don Carlos has left Italy at the request

of the Italian government. offer of Aid From the Transvaal.

Capetown, April 20.-Mr. Frank W. Roberts, the United States consul here, has received offers from prominent Americans in the Transvaal to raise a force of 2.00 men and to defray the cost of transportation to

any place designated. User of Hallwood Register Sued. San Francisco, April 20.—Suit for damages was filed yesterday in the United States court against John B. Hopkins, an Oakland grocer, by the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O. Hopkins uses a Hall-wood cash register, which, the National claims, infringes its patents.

Gladstone Not Quite So Well.

"MILK-SICK" IN GEORGIA

A Maindy Peculiar to the State That Has Baffled Investigation.

From the Atlanta Constitution "The milk-sick up in North Georgia is a terrible thing," said Turnkey Terry at the police barracks yesterday morning. "The what?" asked the new supernume ary, who used to sell patent hair oil. "The milk-sick," replied the turnkey

"the sickness caused by the milk from cows becoming impure. And it is not only a bad disease, but I have never heard of a man being able to tell what made the milk "You ain't talking about a weed which

American national airs. The marches carried torches and transparencies. Some of the latter read "Uncle Sam's Boot Kicked Weyler Out," "Down With Spain," and "Long Live the United States."

There were other legends in Spanish. The rear of the procession was brought up by the better class of Cubans in carriages. The parade screnaded Commandant Forsyth at his home fronting the harbor, and the Americans at the principal hotels. There were "vivas" and cheers for Andrew Jackson, General Grant and President McKinley. The paraders finally assembled at the Cuban club, where a meeting was held, addressed by several Cuban leaders, among them J. D. Poyo, leader of the local junta. After the demonstration an affray occurred which shows that considerable feeling exists against the colored troops, or rather their presence here. Sergeant Williams, of Company G. Twenty-nith infantry, was with a brother soldier examining a revolver at a street corner when a policeman asked him to put the weapon away. According to the story of the police and what is more, you can't taste all. To be made the milk impure. "You ain't taking about a weed which the cows eat, and which sometimes gets mixed with the clover?" asked a call officer who used to run a farm. "Oh, no. 'the turnkey replied, with a motion of impatience: "don't you think I know the weed you are talking about? The milks in the cover?" asked a call officer who to see at, and with the clover?" asked a call officer who used to run a farm. "Oh, no. 'the turnkey replied, with a motion of impatience: "don't you think I know the weed you are talking about? The milks in meet do run a farm. "Oh, no. 'the turnkey replied, with a motion of impatience: "don't you think I know the weed you are talking about? The milks in meet do run a farm. "Oh, no. 'the turnkey replied, with a motion of impatience: "don't you think I know the weed you are talking about? The milks in who weed you are talking about? The milks in whe devision in the cower? "aked to call officer who only a few sport of vegetable,

"Can you see anything wrong about the milk?" asked the supernumerary.
"No, and what's more, you can't taste anything wrong with the milk. It looks all right, and it tastes all right, but just as soon as you swallow it you become awfully nauseated and you will stay ill for days at a time. I have seen whole families keel over at the same time just as if somebody had shot them. The reason people think it is a gas that the cows breathe is because on a number of occasions the milk has been contaminated with the poison when the cows were kept up all day where there wasn't a speck of anything green or growcontaminated with the poison when the cows were kept up all day where there wasn't a speck of anything green or growing for the cows to eat. Milk-sick is looked upon in the counties I have mentioned as yellow fever is in New Orleans and other scaport towns. Just let it get out that a place has been discovered where the cows get their milk poisoned and you will see the whole settlement rush out and go to building a fence around it."

"Ever had the milk-sick yourself?" asked the station sergeant.

"Ever had the milk-sick yourself?" asked the station sergeant.
"Only once. I went to visit a neighbor and I drank two cups of fresh sweet milk, and five minutes afterward I thought my time had come to bid the world good-by. You may talk about seasickness, but I would rather roll in a ship in a storm for a year than go through a spell of milk-sick again. I don't believe I drank any milk for two years after my experience."

DOESN'T SEEK THE SENATE Governor Stephens Becomes Interviewed and Denies a Rumor

Concerning His Aspirations. Mexico, Mo., April 29.-(Special.) Governor Stephens hands out a prepared inter-view for publication, in which he forever downs the Banquo's ghost of a rumor that he covets Senator Cockrell's toga, and he incidentally and smilingly smites ex-Gov-ernor Stone under the fifth rib, and minffies the opposition to himself at Kansar City and elsewhere. He says he could not be induced under any circumstances to enter the race against Cockrell, and that the accusation comes periodically from a hostile source and is aimed to damage his administration, when he is trying to strengthen the party and popularize his rule with the masses. He says the goldbugs hate him worse than any other silver strife between him and Cockrell and among their respective friends.

He says he does not understand ex-Gov-

He says he does not understand ex-Governor Stone's references in a recent interview, to gold Democrat and corporation influences. He says that while ex-Governor Stone is doing all in his power to promote the candidacy of Judge Valliant, "to whom he is indebted," he is likewise friendly to Judge Marshail, "to whom he offered the appointment of circuit judge of the city of St. Louis two or three years ago," but Judge Marshail refused the appointment and Hon. John M. Wood was selected in his stead.

Governor Stephens thinks the state con-

and Hon. John M. Wood was state con-bis stead.

Governor Stephens thinks the state con-vention at Springfield will be enthusiastic and harmonious, and that the ticket will be elected by 75,000 on a silver platform. He praises his administration for its econ-omy, and says, "no scandal up to date attaches to it." He is sorry that the lack of enough officers to go round "has brought more or less opposition from Kansas City more or less opposition from Kansas City or enough omeers to go round "has brought more or less opposition from Kansas City and other points, but this is of a character not considered serious." He hopefully prophesies, "The administration, I am sure, will be enthusiastically indorsed at the state convention."

WENT CRAZY AT SEA.

Theodore Schelle Jumps Overboard From an Atlantic Liner-Rescued, but Died Later.

Queenstown, April 20 .- On the arrival here to-day of the Red Star line steamer Bel-genland, Captain Thompson, which left Philadelphia on April 9 for Liverpool, he commander reported that Theodore Schelle, a saloon passenger, became insane and was however, as Mr. Schelle became calmer, he was released, but later he jumped over-board. A boat was quickly lowered and Mr. Schelle was rescued alive, but he died in spite of the care bestowed upon him.

SPURGEON'S CHURCH BURNED. Proper Name Was Metropolitan Tabernacle and It Was Opened

in 1861. London, April 20.-The Metropolitan tabernacle burned to-day.

The Baptist chapel, known as Spurgeon's tabernacle, or the Metropolitan tabernacle, to give its proper name, was situated at Butts, close to the Elephant and Castle, in the southern part of London, known as the Surrey side of the River Thames, It was opened in 1861, and was made famous by Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who died in 1892. The tabernacle had about thirty mission halls and schools in addition to almshouses, connected with it. Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, brother of the distinguished divine is the pastor of the Met-London, Apri 21 .- The Rome correspond. ropolitan tabernacle, having occupied that position since 1894,

Two Vessels Driven Ashore.

Alpena, Mich., April 26.-The steamer J. Alpena, Alcal., April 28.—The Steamer J.
H. Outhwaite and consort, schooner H.A.
Barr, bound up Lake Huron, light, were
driven ashore on Middle island during last
evening's gale. The lifesaving crew went
to their rescue, but were obliged to remain
abourd the stranded vessels with their
crews all night. All were gotten off this
morning. morning.

Thirty-three Mules Burned to Death. Mena, Ark., April 29.—(Special.) A fire occurred at the King-Ryder Lumber Company's stables and thirty-three head of mules were burned to death. They were logging teams and the mills will shut down for a few days until more teams can be secured.

Nez Perces Payment.

Washington, April 20.—(Special.) Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip to-day signed 749 settlement warrants, representing a total of \$159,720, being the shares of the sixth per capita payment made to the Nez Perces indians under the agreement made with them, ratified by the act of congress approved August 15, 1894, by which certain Indian lands were ceded to the general government and opened 10 settlement.

General Hugh J. Campbell Dead. Sioux Falls, S. D. April 20.—General Hugh J. Campbell is dead. General Campbell was the member of the Louisiana returning board whose vote decided the presidential election in 1876 in favor of R. R. Hayes and against Tilden. He organized the First regiment in lowa for the civil war. He had just volunteered to raise a reciment.

Penitentiary Beef Contract. Jefferson City, Mo., April 20.—(Special.) Warden Starke and the prison inspectors to-day awarded the contract for furnishing beef to the penitentiary for one year to Ed Sinclair, of this city, for \$6.50 per 100 pounds, net, his bid being the lowest. The other hids were: J. W. Gordon, \$5.55; J. W. McCurdy, \$5.85; C. C. D. Carlos, \$6.55.

A SANTA FE HOLDUP.

WEST BOUND OVERLAND ROBBED NEAR ORO GRANDE, CAL.

ENGINEER GIFFORD KILLED

HE FIRED ON THE ROBBERS AND BROUGHT ONE DOWN.

The Other Then Shot Him Dead and Escaped-Robbers Got Nothing but the Registered Mail-Sheriff and Posse in Pursuit.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 20,-The Santa Fe verland No. 1, west bound, was held up at the Mojave river bridge, two miles west of Oro Grande, in San Barnardino county, at 2:29 o'clock this morning. Engineer Gifford was killed by one of the robbers, after the other had been mortally wounded

by Gifford in an exchange of shots.

The robbers flagged the train at the approach to the bridge, and, boarding the engine, took the engineer and fireman back the express car and endeavored to detach it from the first passenger coach, but could not uncouple it. They succeeded in cutting off the mail car and compelled the engineer to pull it up to the siding. Here they rifled the mail car and secured the registered mail. They then backed down to the train

again and were proceeding to the express car when Engineer Gifford opened fire on them with a revolver. He fatally wounded one of the robbers, Paul Jones, of Oro Grande, but the other escaped, after shooting Gifford with a charge of buckshot, Gifford died at once. Express Messenger Mott remained on the rear platform of the express car. The train with the body of the engineer proceeded to this city. The sheriff arrived at the scene at 6 o'clock this morning and tracked the other robber to Cumming's ranch and into the hills. He has a horse. His identity is unknown. The robbers got nothing but the registered mail. It is stated to-night that Messenger Mott fired the shot which killed Engineer Gif-ford and wounded one of the robbers. He fired at them as they approached the car, believing them both robbers. The train-men, however, tell a different story.

HAS STOLEN \$160,000.

San Francisco's City Treasurer Accused of Robbing the Municipal Treasury.

San Francisco, April 20.-Augustus C. Widber, treasurer of the city and county of San Francisco, is believed to have em-berzied \$150,000 of the municipal funds. The suspicion of other civic officials that something was amiss in the treasury department was aroused last night, and to-day Mayor Phelan and Auditor Broderick began an investigation, which resulted in some startling discoveries. The sealed bags of gold in the city treasurer's vault had been surreptitiously opened. Care had been taken not to break the seals, but the string had been deftly cut and gold abstracted and silver inserted to leave the weight of the bags unchanged. Then the coin sacks had been fastened and the severed ends of the string concealed in the

natural folds of the canvas bags.

A search was made for Treasurer Widber, but he could not be found in the city. The police officials followed several unsuc-cessful clews, but the defaulting official cessful clews, but the defaulting official was finally discovered this evening at his ranch near Walnut creek, in Contracosta county fitty miles from San Francisco. He had driven thither this afternoon, in company with a local reporter and friend from this city, going to Walnut creek by rail to guard Widber, his family having reason to believe that he might attempt to commit suicide. He was arrested by a constable to-night, the officer starting at one-for this city with his prisoner. Widber refused to make any statement.

It has not yet been developed whether he lost the money speculating or attempted to make a big haul at the city's expense. The municipality will not be a loser by defairmunicipality will not be a soler by the defaication, being protected by 1 \$22,000 bond. Among Widber's sureties were Chief of Police Lees. Private Detective, Harry N.

make a big haul at the city's expense. The municipality will not be a loser by defainminicipality will not be a soler by the defaileation, being protected by 1 \$22,000 bond. Among Widber's sureties were Chief of Police Lees, Private Detective Harry N. Morse and a surety company, the last two mentioned sureties being down for \$100,000 each and Lees for \$20,000.

Widber is a young man, about 25 years of age, succeeding his father as treasurer. Widber senior was a pioneer and served two terms as city treasurer. Young Widber was his father's chief deputy, and, upon the treasurer's death, soon after the last municipal election, the son was appointed to serve for the unexpired term by the board of supervisors, at the request of his father's bondsmen.

FOR KILLING THEIR FATHER. Austin and Marie Leftwich, Aged 18 and 14, Under Arrest at

Gallatin.

Gallatin, Mo., April 20.-(Special.) Austin Gallatin, Mo., April 20.—(Special.) Austin Leftwich, who would have been 18 years old February 29, 1898, if there had been such a date, and Maria Leftwich, who will be 14 years cld May 11, 1898, were arrested here to-day, charged with murder in the first degree. The Daviess county grand jury, just adjourned, has returned true bills, charging them with having caused the death of their father, the late Gus Leftwich, editor of the Gallatin Democrat, by administering poison to him through coffee which he drank at the breakfast table.

The children were admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each, with Wood H. Hamilton and Joshua F. Hicklin as bondsmen, and the trial continued to the September term of the Daviess county circuit court.

The evidence against the children is purely circumstantial and is much against the girl than against the boy. Mary Leftwich, aged 16 years, was exonerated by the grand jury.

Mrs. Gus Leftwich, who also partook of the poison on February 12, last, at the same time her husband did and whose life was despaired of for a long while, is here also and has been before the grand She is a physical wreck, and it is doubtful whether she ever recovers her health.

Anti-Thief Combination.

Hope, Kas., April 20.—(Special.) An organization called the Stockman's and Farmers' Association was organized here to prevent the stealing of stock. A. Levers is president and H. R. Little secretary. The farmers of the country generally are joining it and a list of brands will be given members in oder to enable them to identify stock.

Kansas Night Watchman Shot.

Coffeyville, Kas., April 29.—(Special.) While attempting to arrest bad characters early this morning. Night Watchman William Kime was fatally wounded. The desperado escaped, but the chances are good for his arrest. Kime returned the fire with good effect. There is much excitement, and the murderer will be severely dealt with when found. when found. Richard Ward Convicted.

Columbus, Kas., April 29.—(Special.) The colored man, Richard Ward, who so providentially escaped being hanged by a mob at Galena, Kas., about three months ago, was tried in the district court to-day, and the jury found him guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. J. V. Beckman, of Arkansas City, conducted the defense.

Ban on American Fruit. Vienna, April 20.—A decree was published to-day forbidding importation of American fresh fruit, plants, fresh fruit refuse, fruit wrappers and fruit packings, etc. in cases where the examination at the port of entry results in the discovery of traces of the San Jose louse.

Wife of Judge Strang Dead.

Guthrie, O. T., April 29.—(Special.) Mrs. Corinne Strang, wife of Judge J. C. Strang, formerly of the Kansas supreme court commission, died suddenly to-day, aged 24. She formerly resided at Carthage, Mo., and married Judge Strang two years ago.

HOW TO CHOOSE A VIOLIN.

ome of the Things Which Purchaser Interested in the Instruments Would Do Well to Know.

things that must be considered, writes Frank Waldo, Ph. D., in the Laslies' Home Journal. First, the kind of an instrument o buy; and, second, where to buy it. The criterion in the choice of a violin is usually the amount of money at the disposal of the purchaser. Still, there are other things than cost to be taken into consideration. A Visilin is a violin, just as a horse is a horse. One would not buy a huge cart horse for use in a light carriage, nor would one relect an orenestra violin for parior playing. Some violins are loud, while others are subdued in tone. Sariliness and softness, coarseness and delicacy, rawness, mellow-ness, penetrability and lack of carrying power, roundness or denseness and diffusenees, penetrability and lack of carrying power, roundness or denseness and diffuseness, are all terms which signify extremes of special characteristics of tone.

Since a beginner will, for a long time, do most of his playing in a small room, he should have an instrument that will produce an agreeable tone in limited quarters. His violin should therefore possess a subdued, soft, mellow, delicate tone, rather than a loud, piercing or raw tone. The desired qualities are seldom found in the cheap or moderately high-priced new violins, which self for from \$5 to \$75 apiece. They are, however, to be met with in the older—say the last century—instruments of the French, German or English school of viclinmakers. The intrinsic value of such instruments varies from \$5 to \$100 in ordinary cases, although line specimens may be worth considerably more. A violin in every way desirable for an ordinary player ought to be obtained for from \$50 to \$100. It is a great mistake to start a would be player on a coarse stringed violin. be-player on a coarse stringed violin.

A word of caution is also necessary in A word of caution is also necessary in regard to buying too good an instrument for a beginner. While it is possible, if one has command of an unlimited sum of money, to buy an instrument that will suit anybody under all circumstances, still, suit anybody under all circumstances, still, except in rare cases, it is best to provide a beginner with one of the moderate priced violins until he has become competent to select for himself one adapted to his special liking and needs. Some violin concuseurs prefer the soft, rather weak toned instruments mostly desirable for chamber music, while others like best the brilliant and shriller toned one best adapted for orchesthal or concert use in large halls.

halls.

The decision as to where to buy a violin is one which should be carefully considered, for, being a work of art, there is much latitude in the values assigned by various dealers. An instrument may be held at 50 by one dealer and at \$150 by another. My own experience has taught me that a violin of fairly good quality can be obtained much cheaper from violin experts who deal in stringed instruments exclusively than from the large dealer in general musical merchandise. In the purchase of cheap violins (those under \$50 it is safe enough to trust the commercial skill of a salesman, but the better class of instruments require the skill of an expert in judging them. In purchasing a violin of this latter class it is safest to submit it to another violin dealer, or, better still, to a violinmaker, for his judgment, and also to obtain the services of a skilled violinist to test its tonal qualities. For this last a teacher's judgment is much to be preferred to that of an orchestra player, because the former will seek for those tonal qualities which recommend a violin as a sole instrument, while the latter will value those most which make it suitable for ensemble playing. A good violin bow is an absolute necessity. The decision as to where to buy a violin

bsolute necessity. BOOM FOR FLORIDA CIGARS.

One Hundred and Sixty Million Havanus Raised on American Soil.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Cuban war has done one big thing for this country; it has compelled recogni-tion, indirectly, of the value of Florida lands for the production of the finest tobacco in the world. In the course of his recent trip to the South, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was astonished to discover that 160,000,000 Havana cigars were actually grown and manufactured at present on the Florida peninsula. Already great areas in the western part of the state are planted with

they are purchased almost all the year, and crops can out in every month nearly.

A vast area is suitable and available for this branch of agricultural industry. The tobacco, furthermore, has all the qualities tobacco, furthermore, has all the qualities. this branch of agricultural industry. The tobacco, furthermore, has all the qualities requisite for cigars. To be at for making cigars the leaf must have a peculiar texture and composition. Cigar tohaccos will grow only in certain regions. If a manufacturing type of tobacco, fit for pipe or plug, be planted in Connecticut, it will acquire a likeness to the cigar type and vice versa. It is all a matter of soil and climate. But it is a very curious fact that, whereas regions in the latitude of Sumatra, Cuba and Florida produce cigar tobaccos, one must jump over the intermediate space in order to find cigar tobaccos again in Massachusetts. Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The tobaccos of Virginia Mayland, Next. Center. achusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Dhio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The obaccos of Virginia, Maryland, North Car-olina and other intervening states are use-

ul only for chewing, pipe smoking and the export trade.
The growers in Florida use seed imported The growers in Florida use seed imported from Cuba. They are able to get two and even three crops a year. Of course, some are better able than others, and often it is not possible to tell why. Only certain plantations in the Vuelta Abajo yield the finest cigar tobacco, and it is the far west end of Cuba alone that furnishes the "weeds" so highly valued.

THAT "BICYCLE CODE."

How It Failed to Simplify Matters in This Particular Case Between Man and Wife.

From the Commercial-Advertiser.

That the "bicycle code" is not all that it should be is proved by a man who has a veakness for dabbling in more or less useful science, writing in ciphers being one of his bewildering accomplishments. He spent at week teaching his wife the code and then started on a wheeling tour, to find that he had forgotten a necessary comfort. Now for the code, He wired to his wife the word "Abaniquero" (1), and confidently awaited results. None came and he wired again "Heliometro" (2). Back came an answer, "Pasteista" (3). This was ambiguous. So he tried again, "Caluminioso" (4). The answer came soon, "Calagunal" (6). Life is too short for these complications and the man wired a little angilly, "Machyste" (6). But while his message was on its way the door was flung onen and in trotted his wife, white and anxious. ful science, writing in ciphers being one of "Are you badly hurt?" she cried. anxious.

"Hurt? Certainly not. What put such an idea into your head?" demanded the unfeeling crytographist sulkily.
"Oh, Dick, you telegraphed 'met with a scrious accident," said the wife.
"You are a goose, my dear," retorted the man. "That is 'abunuclar,' and I said 'abankuero,' which means 'sleeping sult." man. "That 'abaniguero,' suit." suit."

"Oh, well," she reloined, "they are horribly alike and I don't think it's a very safe code."

Here is what the telegrams were supposed to say: (1) "Sleeping suit"; (2) "Please hurry"; (3) "What is the place?" (4) "Anxiously awaiting answer"; (5) "Have received your communication and will be with you at —"; (6) "It does not matter."

"And is London a handsome city, Daw-

son?"
"Don't know. Didn't see it."
"Didn't see it? Why, man, you were
there ten days. Sick?"
"Nope. Fog."—Harper's Bazar.
"Lester, dear." said Mrs. Giddings, anxlously to her husband, "I don't like that
cough of yours."
"I'm sorry." replied Giddings, "but it is
the best I have."—Harper's Bazar.
"The European nations manifest on its "The European nations manifest an in-clination to sit down on Turkey," said Spykes.
"It is the Ottoman empire, you know," replied Spokes.—Harper's Bazar.

Photographed on the Heart.

Photographed on the Heart.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

"Say!" exclaimed little Willie, suddenly breaking a long silence and turning to his mother, "is there such a thing as a photographic heart?"

"Why, what do you mean, Willie?" asked his mother in surprise.

"Well, I heard that man who was here last night tell sister Sue that her features were photographed on his heart," explained the boy, "and judging from the way he was holding her I should think they ought to have been,"

Mexican war widew—Elien K. Kelly, Lodi, \$3.

Mexican war widew—Elien K. Relly, Lodi, \$3.

Laily, National Military home, Leavemorth, \$3.

Supplemental—Jasper N. Hoover, Mantey, \$2.

Restoration and supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, dead, Prairie View, \$3.

Grain and Supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, Saiders' home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Horesse—Lurien A. Vick, Topeka, \$16 to \$17. Peter Hoye. National Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Hoye, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Hoye, Saitonal Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Grainal, widows, etc.—Mary Hadley, Cherryvale, \$15.

Mexican war widow—Elien K. RANSAS.

Only National Military home, Leavenworth, \$18.

Heater and supplemental—Josis H. Cheney, Saiders' home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Grain and Supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Grain and Supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, Saiders' home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Grain and Supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Grain and Supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Here are the supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Here are the supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Materian varieties and supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, National Military home, Leavenworth, \$10.

Materian varieties and supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, \$1.

Heater and Supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, \$1.

Mexican varieties and supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, \$1.

Heater and Supplemental—Davis H. Cheney, \$1.

Materian varieties and su

In purchasing a violin there are two

the Original of the Butcher Genus Weyler.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. Cuba was discovered by Christopher Coumbus on October 28, 1492. Had it not been for the episode of Ferdinand and Isabella in the life of the great Italian navi-gator the rule of Spain had not perhaps cursed the whole southern American continent for centuries and Cuba had not now been fighting for freedom. Columbus believed that he had discovered the main land in India, but was persuaded by the aberigines that he was on an island. When he returned to Cuba he again made up his mind it was the Oriental main-land, and it is said he died in that belief.

land, and it is said he died in that belief. So firmly was he seated in this opinion that he committed it in writing in order that posterity might know of his conviction. But in this detail the immortal discoverer was in error.

There is something noble, unyielding and stubborn about Cuba. The Spaniards have never been able to conquer even the name. Columbus called the island Juana for the honor of the son and heir of Ferdirand and Isabella. This name was afterward changed into Fernandina. When the king died it was again changed, this time to Santiago. Some plous Spaniard later altered it to Ave Maria. It was known by other names, and a learned essay on its proper nomenclature might be written. But "Cuba" triumphed, and Cuba is not Spanish.

The patriots will have at least that was written. But "Cuba" triumphed, and Cuba is not Spanish. The patriots will have at least that unc-

The patriots will have at least that unction when they are free. They can retain their name unchanged in the comfortable thought that there is not even a suggestion of Spanish about it. When Columbus landed, as it is believed, near the River Maximo, Cuba, so called by its native inhabitants, was peopled by a gentle, docile race of American Indians. They were part of the great tribe called "the good," and they were good, indeed. Children of the forest and the sun, they did not know what savages they had welcomed when they extended their hospitality to the gay-bedecked Spaniards.

Cuba's Indian War.

The first Cuban war occurred nineteen years after the discovery of the island by Columbus. That human beast, Velas-Columbus. That human beast, Velasquez, with an army of 200 men, started out in 1511 to "pacify" the Ciboneyes, as the Cuban Indians were called. Velasquez, by all accounts, belonged to the genus Weyler. The peaceful and kind Indians were as sheep under the cutthroat hands of their conquerors. They did not seek to repel the invaders. But the motto of Spain, suggested by its mational colors, is "Through blood and death to golden victory." Victory, unaccompanied by blood and death, was not sweet to Velasquez. And when the chief of the Cubans was caught the was called Hatuye) Velasquez ted him to a stake, started a fire about his body and burned the life out of the poor creature, as a "warning" to his people.

about his body and burned the life out of the poor creature, as a "warning" to his people.

This noble conquest was fitly followed up by Velasquez, who promptly undertook to civilize the island by dividing the Indians among his friends. The original Cubans were made slaves, and Cuba began to blossom with plantations. Within forty years the island was producing magnificent crops, but these crops were fattened by the lives of the slaves. Before half a century had passed the original Cubans had been beaten and worked to extinction. Negro slaves took the place of the native slaves, and in this fact lay the germ of ultimate liberty, for from that stock sprang the glorious family of Maceo and the liberty-loving. Spaniardhating family of Masso, one of whose sons is now the president of the fiberage.

sons is now the president of the infant republic.

With the extinction of the Ciboneyes, agriculture declined and remained in described for a long time, or at least until the negro slave trade became efficient. Velasquez built cities, improved the harbors and laid the foundations of the government. In 1837 the king of Spain acquired the right to appoint the governor, and the first "captain general" by royal decree was Hernando De Sato. Santiago had been the capital, but in 1822 the seat of government was removed to Havana. The population diminished, and the island languished for more than a century, owing to Spanish laws forbidding anyone but Castillians to settle in Cuba under pain of death.

The First Revolution.

The First Revolution. There have been revolution and discon-

tent and love of liberty in the very air and breath of Cuba from the first. The finality of Spanish rule has never been accepted there except by the helpiess Indians, and they died. The first revolution began in there except by the helpiess Indians, and they died. The first revolution began in 1717, and that revolution kept Spadh busy for a century, it was not quelled dits spirit was never crushed) until the heginning of the present century. In 1723 another revolution broke out within the first. In that revolt Guazo, the captain general, hanged men and stabled them in the back, as Weyler has done in these days. This proves that Spain has not advanced an inch in civilization for centuries. Give her untrammeled power and she seems to be as heartless, as cruel, as dead to sympathy as the Papuan. Meanwhile negro slaves, the trade in whom was made free, were poured into the island by the thousands. Early in the last century there were nearly 100,000 negro slaves in Cuba. And for twenty-five years the importation continued with a steady flow. Now, in Cuba there was miscegenation. The Kaffirs and the other negroes were improved by the mixture with Mediterranese blood. When they became free—in a narrow way—they longed for more liberty. The anti-Spanish tradition began to take substance and form. It waxed with the growth of liberty all about it through the range of North and South America. The Cuban half-breed sucked the milk and hatred and liberty from the breasts of his dusky mother, and in his father's fierce eye he saw liberty and revenge in the future. The holy cause won, by very strength of sympathy, reinforced by Spanish cruelty, blood and life. The tradition was relentless. Death or liberty was the cry nearly 100 years ago.

The Spirit of Cuba Libre.

In the year 1848 the United States of America turned her eyes toward Cuba. The halfbreed, the Spanish-Cuban and the naturalized islander saw in that giance the light of an undying hope. From that moment Cuba libre was as certain as death. It was only the other day the Senor Canalejas said that so long as t rebels saw in the United States the hope symmathy. Spain would never be able sympathy, Spain would never be ab crush the insurrection, and that Spain might as well make up their minds war. As long ago as 1825 Spain saw in Cuba. In that year she proposed to this country considerable commercial this country considerable commercial cersions if the United States would a antee the continued possession of Ca entee the continued possession of Ca the Spanish government. President I offered Spain \$100,000,000 for the island. the Spaniard (who had not been haughty to buy protection) scornfully haughty to buy protection) scornfully rejected the proposition. Fifty years ago Narcisco Lopez died at the garpoing stake for Cuban liberty, and his companions in revoit were shot in the back. And then came the Ten Years' war.

Cuba, after battling so long for freedom, will have it at last. It would seem as if will have it at last. It would seem as if the sentiment of Jack Cade, as interpreted by the poet, was for once true:

The right is with us; God is with the right, And victory is with God. And victory is with God.

Through death and blood, truly, upon the ruins of hearth and home, out of the blood of butchered men and women and on the graves of murdered babes will now rise the stanch and indestructible fabric of a free and happy nation.

PENSIONS.

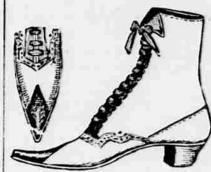
Washington, April 20.—The following pensions have been granted: been granted: MISSOURI.

Original—Francis M. Wolf. Springfield, 16: John M. Collins, Virgil City, 16: George L. Chehran, Baim, 15; Smith D. Eicher, North Fork, 18: John W. Steele, Maysville, 16: Commodore F. Brollier Halfway, 16: special April 9: O'Barrion McCoy, Hurdland, 18: Increase—Pierre Vernaz, Warrensburg, 18: to 112: John P. Conley, Billings, 112 to 116: Harrison Wood, Simcoe, 124 to 130.

Simnos, \$24 to \$30.

Original, widows, etc.—Lucretia M. Anderson, Logan, \$8: Margaret Ayers, Macon, \$8; minors of George W. Jackson, Aurora, \$14. Sophia C. Cunningham, St. Louis, \$12. Esther A. Dunn, Walker, \$8; Emeline Wilkinson, Henderson, \$8: Christiana Lucke, Sadalia, \$2. edalia, \$5. Mexican war widow—Ellen K. Kelly, Lodi, \$8. KANSAS.

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Factory, 104 W. Third st., Kansas City, Mo. Send for Catalogue. PRIMITIVE JUSTICE.

The Story of a Murder Trial Before & Country Justice in Early Days.

From the Youth's Companion.
Old settlers in Central Illinois still relate with gusto the story of a man who was arrested on a charge of murder many years ago and taken before a newly elected country squire for a preliminary examination. The trial was held in a backwoods school house. The prisoner had employed an at-torney to defend him, but the evidence was torney to defend him, but the evidence was clear and positive. Several witnesses, in fact, had seen the crime committed. The justice of the peace, after hearing the testimony and listening patiently to the speech of the lawyer, looked sternly over his spectacles at the prisoner, and addressed him thus:

"John Simpson, the evidence is all agin you. Ther' haint the shadder of a doubt but what you committed the murder. John Simpson, stand up:"
The prisoner complied with the order.

"The sentence of this court," proceeded

"The sentence of this court," proceeded his honor, "is that you, John Simpson, he took out to the woods back of this school ouse to-morrow mornin' at half past nine clock and hung by the neck unti-"Your honor," interposed the attorney for the defense, thunderstruck, "you are not sentencing the prisoner to death, are

you?"
"That's edzackly what I'm doin'. The sentence of this court, John Simpson, is that you be took out to the woods back of this school house to-morrow mornin' and hung by the neck--"
"But your honor." gasped the lawyer, "you have no right to do that! There is no law for such an extraordinary proceeding--"

ing—"Sit down, sir" thundered the squire.
"Sit down, sir" thundered the squire.
"This court didn't need no instructions from you. This court knows what it's doin'. John Simpson, stand up agin. The sentence of this court—"
But a way out of the appalling difficulty had suggested likelf to the prisoner's attorney. He sprang to his feet and interrupted the court again.

the court again.
"Your honor," he said, "one moment! We have the right to appeal this case, haven't

The squire scratched his head. "Yes," he said, slowly, "I reckon ye kin take an appeal."
"Well, your honor, we appeal to the supreme court of the state of Illinois!"
The prisoner's life was saved for the time, but it was a narrow escape.